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REGIONAL FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING PROMOTED

PA141246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Panama City, 13 May (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus met here today with his Panamanian counterpart to promote a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in Costa Rica, the Foreign Ministry has reported.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry noted that Niehaus hopes that the diplomatic heads of the region will be able to meet this coming June to "conduct an in-depth study of the problems of the Central American isthmus in a multilateral dialogue."

It was learned that the meeting might broach the topic of the relations of the Central American countries with Cuba in the discussion.

Two days ago, Costa Rica severed consular relations with the Cuban Government amid a campaign by the most conservative sectors of that nation that are also pressing for a diplomatic break with the USSR.

SUGAR PRODUCERS DECIDE TO FORM INTERNATIONAL GROUP

PA111444 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 8 May (AFP)--Sugarcane growers of 11 Latin American countries and the Philippines decided here today to form an organization to be called the World Council of Sugar Producers.

Mexican leader (?Jesus Gonzalez) announced that at the end of the First World Congress of Cane and Beet Sugar Producers, which began on Monday in this city in northern Mexico, the second-most-important city in Mexico. Representatives from Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Philippines, Honduras, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay agreed to form the new organization.

FEDERATION OF SPANISH-SPEAKING JOURNALISTS CREATED

PY122004 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Lima, 11 May (TELAM)--In this capital, the Ibero-American Federation of Associations of Journalists [Federacion Iberoamericana de Asociaciones de Periodistas--FIAP], which will represent the official voice of the free and democratic Spanish-speaking world, has been created.

The document creating this federation was signed by the delegates of 20 countries who are attending the second congress of the newly created federation.

The objectives of FIAP are to maintain and protect the heritage of our idiomatic expressions, training and development of journalists, as well as the protection of the person as an individual, seeking that human rights are not violated, and that the desire for free expression be respected.

The Board of Directors, elected unanimously, is headed by Justo Chavez of Peru, and its members are: Luis Maria Anson of Spain, first vice president; Rosalio Hernandez of El Salvador, second vice president; and Jorge Pitta Calderon of Peru, secretary.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

PY140136 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 13 May (AFP)--In a surprising statement, Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya said today that Bolivia has frozen its relations with France and not vice versa. Rolon made this remark when he was asked for his opinion regarding a statement made by the leader of the French Socialist Party, Antoine Blanc, to the effect that the government of Francois Mitterrand would freeze French-Bolivian relations even more.

The foreign minister recalled that in 1975 the Bolivian ambassador to Paris, Gen Joaquin Zenteno Anaya, was murdered in that capital without the Bolivian Foreign Ministry having received any satisfactory information to date on the murder.

He indicated that as of that time, the La Paz government has not named an ambassador to France, where it maintains only a charge d'affaires. He emphasized that this attitude was adopted a long time before the recent French elections, whose results have not influenced the previously adopted decision.

He clarified that, due to reasons of receiprocity, Bolivia does not maintain relations with European governments, it maintains them with the states, in accordance with the diplomatic principles that are in force in the Old World. This is the reason why the statements of the spokesman of French socialism would not be justified.

Moreover, the diplomat Raymond Cessaire exercises the functions of French ambassador in Bolivia. Cessaire was decorated on 19 April by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing with the Legion of Honor, which was interpreted as an acknowledgement of his struggle in favor of human rights in this country.

Moreover, it was recalled that Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza addressed cordial greetings to Francois Mitterrand on his winning the elections last Sunday.

Finally, Rolon recalled that he has been invited by the Venezuelan foreign minister, Alberto Zambrano Velasco, to the meeting of the [Group of] 77, which is to be held in Caraballeda between 13 and 19 May, but he made it known that he will travel only in the case that relations are normalized between Caracas and La Paz.

NATUSCH BUSCH REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE FOR ITALY

PY141142 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 May (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Alberto Natusch Busch will be sent into exile to Italy in the next few hours, said his wife Elba de Natusch here today.

The former chief of state was initially scheduled to leave on AEROPERU tonight but this airline cancelled its regular La Paz-Lima flight.

Government unofficial spokesmen indicated that Natusch and [former President Hugo] Banzer wanted President Garcia Meza replaced, particularly after Banzer withdrew his party's support--the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN)--from the current regime.

These spokesmen indicated that the two former presidents are willing to reach an agreement with the Popular Democratic Union (UDP), the main opposition party headed by former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is now in exile.

GOVERNMENT TO SIGN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH ITALY

PY150024 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 14 May (AFP)--Italy will build a fast breeder reactor in Brazil for research and will transfer the corresponding technology, a spokesman for the Mines and Energy Ministry told AFP today.

An agreement will be signed next week by the two countries, thus implementing the 1971 protocol for bilateral scientific cooperation. It provides for expending $9 million over a 3-year period.

An announcement on 5 May had said that Brazil would sign a nuclear agreement with an unidentified country.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH BRAZIL

PY141846 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 6

[Excerpts] During a meeting held with President Joao Figueiredo, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei reiterated his invitation for an official visit to his country. On this occasion, Figueiredo recalled already having accepted the invitation and instructed Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to arrange a date for it.

This information was disclosed yesterday by the Romanian minister himself who, as well as the Romanian Ambassador to Brazil, believes that the visit could still be paid this year. However, sources of Saraiva Guerreiro's cabinet dismissed this possibility due to the president's busy agenda of international visits.

The Romanian minister explained that in the economic field the two countries had signed an agreement aimed at increasing trade, which amounted $140 million last year. This agreement also seeks to establish a certain balance in trade exchange since Romania last year imported more than 2 and 1/2 times as much as it exported to Brazil.

The minister added that "one of the main subjects discussed during the conversation was the Romanian participation in the Carajas project, which was analyzed from all points of view."

According to information disclosed by the two governments, this subject will be discussed by authorities of the technical and economic fields, both in Bucharest and Brasilia.

Andrei disclosed that Romania will participate in the Carajas project by supplying equipment, technology, technical assistance in addition to other means of cooperation.

In referring to the position of the two countries regarding international policy--especailly regarding the position of independence maintained by Romania and Brazil regarding the United States and the Soviet Union--Stefan Andrei stated:

"I believe there is a point of coincidence between the two states since they have both upheld independence regarding international relations and defend this right for all the remaining countries."

The Romanian minister declined to talk about the position of his country regarding the meeting to be held in Mexico, for the North-South dialogue, which seeks a new economic order, despite the fact that this subject was discussed during the meetings in Brasilia.

He explained that "Romania is not going to take part in this meeting, that it is going to restrict its participation to UN meetings.

Nevertheless, we hope the meeting will be a success and that we will be able to talk about the results once they are disclosed."

A meeting of the Brazilian-Romanian joint commission in Bucharest will be arranged by the two ministers for the last 6 months of 1981.

COLUMNIST EXPRESSES DOUBTS ON RIOCENTRO INQUEST

PY140341 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 2

["Castello's Column" by Carlos Castello Branco: "The Knot Will Not Be Unraveled"]

[Excerpts] Although there is an undeniable political aspect to the Riocentro case, the problem confronting President Figueiredo is mainly a military problem. He cannot dispense with the support of the armed forces and, in discharging his duty to order full investigation into the incidents which point to a captain and a sergeant as victims and criminals at the same time, the nation's president did not disregard the advisability or necessity of safeguarding the prestige of the army, not to involve the institution in the possible mistake of some officers. On 4 May before traveling to Rio de Janeiro and after hearing the military ministers and the chief of the National Intelligence Service, the president decided that the investigations will be entrusted to the 1st Army and will be limited to pinpoint the responsibility of those directly involved, without attempting to unravel the knot.

The government is not unaware of the existence of 16 rightist paramilitary organizations to which officers in the reserve and active duty belong and that some of them, unhappy with liberalization or wary of avengers, occupy hierarchically important posts. It is likely that some of the lower-ranking officers, sergeants and corporals in the ranks of the Internal Order Department [DOI], although carefully selected, accept orders from parallel commanders.

The mission of the DOI, which is composed of personnel from the three branches of the army, is gathering intelligence to pass it along to the second sections, and then to army commanders. The DOI at present does not participate in repression but is part of the intelligence community. Intelligence is channeled into the CODI [Internal Defense Operations Center], which is headed by the commander of the army in each area (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. Army] for the benefit of the entire intelligence community. It is necessary to protect the prestige of this community primarily for the "internal opinion," that is, the opinion of the military who must continue to trust their commanders and the organizations in which they serve. For this reason, the government should not encourage, beyond a point, the support which, on the Riocenter incidents, it received from opposition politicians, including some former exiles or some who had had their political rights taken away from them under revolutionary laws. The "external opinion" is a problem to be dealt with later. The political parties' trust in the democratization process is important, but this trust must be discreetly expressed in episodes which may involve the prestige of armed forces or the intelligence community. The important thing right now is to find an explanation suitable for the "internal opinion."

As for the "external opinion," the army has just created a social communication center headed by a general. This center will make available to the civilian opinion in general information so far only available to the military, thus functioning as a two-way street. This center may well have a larger presence before the "internal and external opinion."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON PROPOSAL TO VATICAN

Pinochet Confirms Proposal

PY141838 Paris AFP in Spanish 0554 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 13 May (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said here today that he has delivered to Pope John Paul II a package of measures aimed at easing tension with Argentina.

The chief of state said that the measures have been delivered to the Pope through Cardinal Antonio Samore.

Pinochet said: "First we have to wait until the measures are known there before I announce them here. The measures must be conveyed there first and then compared to other measures submitted by Argentina."

Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said yesterday that his government has delivered to the Vatican a document with measures aimed at creating or recreating an environment of harmony.

Diplomatic sources in Santiago said that the proposals include the eventual exchange of prisoners held in Chile and Argentina on charges of espionage.

Rojas on Possible Agreement

PY141412 Santiago, Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas did not dismiss the possibility that our country and Argentina will give evidence of their solidarity with the Holy Father by overcoming the situation they are experiencing.

The secretary of state stated that something of that sort could come up since we are working on it. Negotiations continue in accordance with an appeal made by Cardinal Antonio Samore in answer to special instructions of His Holiness, and the two countries have showed a positive attitude. Therefore, he states, it is possible that this incident which is so distressing and serious may contribute to an agreement.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR

PY150047 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 May (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet expressed today his solidarity with the Salvadoran Government which, he said, is confronting Soviet aggression.

Pinochet contended that the Central American nation must defend its independence and sovereignty against the cowardly aggression orchestrated by Soviet expansionism. He offered Chilean technical assistance in various areas and forms to El Salvador during the ceremony in which the new Salvadoran Ambassador Francisco Bertrand presented credentials.

The Chilean president added that Chile cannot remain indifferent and feels solidarity with El Salvador in this difficult time.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--It was learned that the Colombian Government has appointed Luis Gonzalez Barros as ambassador to Chile. He replaces Gen Abraham Varon Valencia (ret). [Santiago, Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 81 PY]

TURBAY ACCEPTS GOVERNMENT MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA1504'0 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, with an unusual speed, accepted the resignation of his Government Minister German Zea Hernandez today. But he explained that Zea Hernandez' eventual candidacy does not mean that he is a government candidate, but a candidate of the Liberal Party if the conditions for this are right.

Zea Hernandez sent his letter to the palace at 1000, and 2 hours later the palace's teletypes were disclosing the letters of resignation and acceptance.

Former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and Alberto Lleras Camargo, who were at the Presidential Palace during an event to decorate Luis Soto del Corral with the Boyaca Cross, refused to comment on this until they read the text of the documents. Otherwise, it would be like giving an opinion off the top of my head, Lopez Michelsen told this station as he was leaving the government palace. Lleras Camargo refused to comment.

Zea Hernandez and Lopez Michelsen held a 10-minute private meeting at the impressive Yellow Room of the palace. The former president limited himself to listening to Zea Hernandez, who seemed very enthusiastic.

In various statements, it was noted that Zea Hernandez will not be one more liberal primary candidate but an alternative to [words indistinct] in the convention if [words indistinct] the other candidates for the nomination.

President Turbay Ayala said that the reason for this minister's resignation is not to become an official candidate but the official candidate of the party if the conditions are right.

This statement is contained in the letter accepting the resignation of Zea Hernandez, who has accompanied Turbay Ayala from the beginning of his administration. The president praised the services of the government minister and admitted that it will be very hard to replace him. Of course, the president said, I understand without any difficulty your decision not to disqualify yourself from participating in the next presidential election, leaving a new door open for the party of your beliefs so that if it needs you, you are available.

In his letter, the president said: I know that for a public servant of your high esteem, and a liberal leader of your experience, it is hard to remain indifferent to the call from many parts of the country so that you will not disqualify yourself as an eventual candidate.

Meanwhile, the government today reiterated its decision to hold honest elections. In this letter, the president also said: I am taking this opportunity to reiterate the irrevocable decision of this government to hold honest elections in which the authorities will carry out the constitutional mandate of remaining impartial to the decision that must be autonomously taken by the political parties first and then by the Colombian voters.

DEPUTY CRITICIZES BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PA140357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 81

[Interview with Hernando Hurtado, Colombian deputy, executive secretary of the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, by Pedro Martinez Pires in Havana; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] A short time ago the Colombian Government decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Cuba.

This caused surprise in Cuba, particularly because the arguments that the government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala used were groundless. What is your opinion? What are the real reasons why the Colombian Government adopted this measure?

[Answer] Listen, I would like to tell you that if in Cuba the break of diplomatic relations by Colombia caused surprise, in my country it not only caused astonishment but also indignation because the arguments used by the Colombian Government are, to say the least, ridiculous.

The real reason for the break of relations--an action that was consciously provoked by the Colombian Government--has to do with the policy of the current government to the effect of obediently following the guidelines of U.S. imperialism. This began to be expressed in the maneuver of the Colombian Government aimed at preventing Cuba's access to the UN Security Council. The attitude of the Colombian Government on that occasion not only left it open to ridicule by the world public opinion, but it also showed that it wasn't really seeking to occupy the seat that belonged to the Cuban revolutionary government by its own right. Instead, Colombia was trying to help imperialism's maneuver to prevent Cuba from reaching the Security Council.

The break of relations with Cuba cannot be interpreted as the result of an alleged landing of revolutionaries who, according to the Colombian Government, were organized and prepared by Cuba. Instead, it must be viewed in the context of a number of actions by the Colombian Government to cool relations with Cuba and to find pretexts for this measure that contradicts the interests and feelings of the Colombian people.

I am convinced that Colombia's break of relations with Cuba solely seeks to satisfy the demands of the Reagan administration which at this time is carrying out a continental policy not only directed at preventing the liberation on struggles of the Central American peoples and destabilizing and even preparing an aggression against the Nicaraguan people, but essentially at making even harder the current imperialist blockade against Cuba.

In this sense, I don't think the Colombian people agree with their government's policy. They reject it. The democratic sectors, the intellectuals, the political personalities, all the Colombian people want those relations which were suspended in an arbitrary manner and without consultations by the Colombian Government, reestablished in the near future.

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE URANIUM RESERVES--Ernesto Villareal Silva, director of the Institute of Nuclear Affairs, has said that, in the course of a program carried out in 1980 to assess international uranium resources, it was determined that Colombia has possible uranium reserves of 40,000 tons, which could provide the country with an alternative to oil for generating electrical energy. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 81 PA]

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--The national government has accepted the resignation tendered by Julio Ortiz Marquez, Colombian ambassador to Mexico, through a decree made public today. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 May 81 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TERRITORY DISPUTE WITH GUYANA

Talks 'Advisable'

PA121723 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said today that talks between Venezuela and Guyana are important to prepare for the expiration of the Port-of-Spain Protocol, which froze Venezuela's claim to the Essequibo 12 years ago.

He added that such talks would be advisable "even beforehand," to allow both parties to seek satisfactory solutions to the problem. The foreign minister was speaking to legislators from his country who questioned him about the Venezuela-Guyanese dispute.

For the past century, Venezuela has been claiming 159,000 sauare km of the Essequibo territory, separated from Venezuela by Great Britian, which annexed it to its then-colony of Guiana.

Zambrano said Venezuela has pressed its claim in both the legal and political spheres. On the one hand, it has presented the situation in terms of the Geneva agreement [signed in 1966 by Venezuela, Guyana and Great Britain), and on the other, it has opposed the construction of the Alto Mazaruni dam in the disputed area and has refused to extend the Port-of-Spain Protocol.

Referring to the upcoming meeting of Latin American foreign ministers, Zambrano said that it is part of a series of very important consultations "that could lead us at some point to convergent viewpoints on Latin America foreign policy."

He denied that Venezuela will exert pressure with regard to the dispute with Guyana, saying that "it is a meeting that will progressively involve all the countries."

"It is not a case of confrontations or exclusions, but rather a search for a common denominator in the interests of the Latin American countries.

Stresses Claims

PA140338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Carabelleda, Venezuela, 13 May (AFP)--Venezuela does not fear facing Guyana at the Group of 77 (122 developing countries) in connection with the border conflict between the two nations, stated Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano after the opening of the conference of the Group of 77 began today at this beach resort near Caracas.

Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana, has announced that he will take advantage of all the international forums in which his country participates to denounce what he terms Venezuelan territorial ambitions.

The possibility of denouncing the Venezuelan claim at the economic cooperation conference the Group of 77 is holding here was put to the Venezeulan foreign minister today by the press.

Zambrano said that in the first place, the world "denunciation" is not the most appropriate in referring to Venezuela's demands because "this country has not violated any international agreement."

In the second place, he pointed out that the meeting of the Group of 77 is not the appropriate forum for bringing up a bilateral problem.

If Guyana were to bring up the problem here, he went on to say, Venezuela would ask that it be declared out of order.

Even so, if the conference decided to discuss it, Venezuela is ready to explain its position broadly and clearly, the foreign minister stressed.

He briefly explained that the Venezuelan posture is that the problem of the territories west of the Essequibo River exist in accordance with the Geneva agreement, signed before the independence of Guyana by Venezuela, Great Britain and the government of the then-colony of British Guiana.

This agreement, stressed Zambrano, establishes the obligation of the parties to negotiate in good faith to achieve practical agreements to the controversy. Venezuela wants this agreement to be complied with, he emphasized.

The proximity of the controversy's reactivation and Burham's visit to Caracas last April revived in Guyana and Venezuela nationalist feelings regarding their respective postures, which are increasingly growing harder.

In the opinion of Guyana, the borders should remain as they are since the ruling that fixed them in 1899 is valid. In the opinion of Venezuela, it was a twisted, valueless decision, for which reason Venezuela has since then demanded "just reparation."

LEFTIST LEADERS DENY FINANCIAL TIES WITH LIBYA

PA141944 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1216 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 14 May (EFE)--The top leaders of the Venezuelan left have reacted with surprise to a U.S. report saying they have financial ties with Libya.

EFE has consulted some of the top leaders of the Venezuelan left regarding this report, which first appeared in the Washington STAR and has been widely reported in the local news media.

Americo Martin, a former presidential candidate and leader of one of the groups that comprise the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), has stated that "this is a false and scandalous report that took advantage of the candor of a journalist." He stated: "We do not seek subsidies from foreign governments or parties, not even unconditionally. This policy is what allows us to reject conditional economic aid that companies and governments have frequently given to parties leading the country."

The MIR leader did not discard the possibility that this charge against the Venezuelan left could be part of a big international political discrediting campaign. The U.S. paper said that "the Libyan money has become unexpectedly visible. It is supporting a leftist paper."

Jose Vicente Rangel, another former presidential candidate and founder of the "New Alternative" Party, who has a good chance of becoming the single candidate of the Venezuelan left in the 1983 elections, has stated that what the Washington STAR reported belongs to the "world of speculation."

Pompeyo Marquez, secretary general of the Movement for Socialism (MAS), denied that his party receives any type of financial aid from Libya. He said that MAS' policy is a socialism completely independent of all governments and world power centers. Regarding the Washington STAR charge that the leftist leaders of Venezuela go to Nicaragua constantly and that that country also receives Libyan aid, Marquez said that this "corresponds to President Reagan's aggressive and threatening policy against the Government of Nicaragua." He added: "It is a known fact that Somozists are being trained in Miami, with the support of the U.S. Government, against the Nicaraguan regime."

Julio Escalona, a former guerrilla who is now the leader of the "Socialist League," has also rejected the charges and noted that the Washington STAR report is a provocation against the Venezuelan left.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PLEASED WITH MITTERRAND VICTORY

PA141447 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 11 May (EFE)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda expressed here today his "deep satisfaction" over socialist Francois Mitterrand's victory in the presidential elections in France. The Mexican foreign secretary said: "I believe the legitimate (Central American) opposition movements will be encouraged and will be able to count on the moral and political support of a great European nation in their struggle for freedom."

Castaneda added: "The cause of the great majorities of Central America will surely be strengthened by the support that will undoubtedly be extended to them by the new president of France."

The Mexican foreign secretary described Francois Mitterrand as a great statesman who will contribute to world peace and detente while implementing his country's international policies. In addition, he said that with the election of the socialist leader as president of France, the participation of that European nation in the North-South dialogue to take place in Mexico in October is ensured, since Valery Giscard d'Estaing had not only offered to participate; his government was among the 11 countries sponsoring the event.

"I am certain," he said, "that Mr Mitterrand's government will be even more in tune with the policy represented by that meeting and will contribute to its successful completion."

FURTHER DETAILS ON TEMPORARY TAKEOVER OF EMBASSIES

WA150900 [Editorial Report] Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish at 2248 GMT on 12 May 81 reports that the members of the Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, who temporarily seized the Norwegian, Finnish, and Swiss Embassies on 12 May, were led by Felipe Martinez Soriano, former rector of Oaxaca University. The demands by the group include the release of four alleged political prisoners, whose names have not been given, and higher pay for teachers. Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish at 2148 GMT on 12 May states that it was reported that the group was also protesting the massive dismissal of workers at the Datsun automobile factory.

NO CENTRAL AMERICAN GUERRILLAS IN SOUTHEAST MEXICO

PA132012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 9 May (EFE)--There are no Central American guerrillas in southeast Mexico on the border with Guatemala, Pedro Joaquin Coldwell, governor of Quintana Roo State, affirmed here today. He added, nonetheless "the developments in the Central American sister nations should keep us alert in order to fully guarantee (Mexican) sovereignty."

Regarding the recent purchase of several F-5 planes from the United States, he indicated that this was done because the government is interested in updating and equipping the armed forces so they will have better equipment to defend national sovereignty and natural resources, such as energy sources.

PEMEX REPORTEDLY TO DRILL IN PUEBLA, VERACRUZ

PA130414 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Pemex will drill in Puebla and Veracruz States, the Puebla governor has reported. He said that Pemex officials have stated that the area will be able to produce the equivalent of our country's total production right now. It was learned that the proven reserves in these recently explored areas are more than 4 billion barrels. According to unofficial Pemex reports, the Chicontepec strip constitutes a fourth of our country's oil reserves.

DIPLOMAT'S EXPULSION FROM PARAGUAY INVESTIGATED

PA132016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Panama City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--A source at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry today told ACAN-EFE that no explanations have been received or requested from the Paraguayan Government regarding the expulsion of the Panamanian charge d'affaires in Paraguay, Marcos Andres Villarreal.

According to the same source, the case is being investigated, but so far, Villarreal has not personally given any explanations to Foreign Minister Illueca.

The charge d'affaires was expelled from Paraguay last Thursday without the Paraguayan authorities disclosing their reasons for doing so.

4 HONDURAN HIJACKERS LEAVE FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES

PA140343 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 May 81 p 1

[Text] Panama City (AP)--Government and Justice Minister Jorge Ritter reported yesterday that the four Hondurans who hijacked an airplane of the SAHSA airline at the end of March left Panama for various countries that finally accepted them.

Ritter said that after more than 1 week of efforts, the four hijackers were accepted in various countries which he did not identify. Ritter did not release the names of the Hondurans.

The minister told AP that Panama acted for humanitarian reasons to save the passengers and crew of the airplane that was hijacked on a flight to the United States.

The hijackers were four activists of a movement that had previously been unknown and that called itself the "Cinchonero Liberation Front."

Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera initially said that negotiations would be carried out with Cuba but that if these weren't successful, other countries would be sought to see if they accepted the hijackers.

Countries that signed the Bonn declaration against air piracy, including the FRG, the United States and Canada, had insisted that the Panamanian Government apply an international convention against air piracy, expelling the hijackers or submitting them to trial, a Panamanian Foreign Ministry source reported.

DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PA140214 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The Republics of Equatorial Guinea and Panama have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today. An official communique was signed today by Jorge Illueca, Panama's foreign minister, and Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president of the Supreme Military Council and state commissioner external affairs of Equatorial Guinea.

The ceremony was held at the Ricardo J. Alfaro Lounge Room in the Foreign Ministry. The dignitaries exchanged the pertinent documents and signed an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation between Equatorial Guinea and Panama. The agreement will last 5 years and will be automatically renewed every year.

High-level officials of the two governments attended the Foreign Ministry ceremony and voiced their satisfaction with the agreements.

COSTA RICA

CUBAN DIPLOMATS INSTRUCTED TO LEAVE BY 14 MAY

PA131742 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Armando Diaz, the Cuban consul general to Costa Rica, is expected here today from Managua, Nicaragua, where he stopped yesterday on his way back from Havana. He will make arrangements to leave Costa Rica with the rest of the diplomatic mission. Diaz left for Havana 2 days ago to report the Costa Rican Government's decision to sever consular relations. The Cuban diplomats have until 1700 tomorrow to leave.

In the meantime, Costa Rica has asked the Spanish Government to take care of its affairs in Cuba. It is also informing Cuban citizens who wish to come to Costa Rica that they must obtain visas at the nearest consulate. Those who made deposits to leave Cuba using Costa Rica as a bridge can withdraw their deposits, if they wish, by writing to the Costa Rican Immigration Department.

CARAZO SAYS RELATIONS WITH USSR TO CONTINUE

PA141928 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has said that (?diplomatic) relations with the USSR will continue to be normal as long as everything is kept within the framework of mutual respect.

The president explained that the request presented by a group of citizens to First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz for a break in relations with the USSR is not being studied by the Council of Government. For the time being, we will maintain our relations with the Soviet (?people), Rodrogo Carazo concluded.

NICARAGUAN LEADERS ARRIVE FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

PA142244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[William Cespedes Chavarria report from the Presidential House--broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Rodrigo Carazo, members of the Nicaraguan Government junta Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Costa Rica's Acting Foreign Minister German Serrano Pinto, Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona and Economy Minister Jorge Cespedes.

As the Nicaraguan party announced upon arrival in this country, various aspects connected with Central America's politics are being discussed as well as the possibility of holding a meeting of Central American foreign ministers.

Upon arriving in this country, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct]

[Question] (?How long will you stay here?)

[Answer] That would depend on the length of our meetings with President Carazo. (?We will see if we can return to Managua today.) [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [sentence indistinct]. All the developing countries are having serious problems and it is advisable to maintain a close relationship, especially regarding all that concerns the economic situation, the Common Market, the relations between the countries [words indistinct] border problems. There are a number of topics that we will bring up. I will also take advantage of this opportunity to discuss the topic that has led to our foreign minister's visits to various parts of Central America. He has already been to Panama, and El Salvador. (?Today he was in) Honduras [word indistinct] the holding of a foreign ministers' meeting and eventually to the holding of a meeting of Central American chiefs of state. [end recording]

For his part, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that as has been done regularly, they would be analyzing matters of bilateral interest, and of interest to the rest of the Central American countries especially, with regard to the Common Market, which has been affected in the past few months.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that, logically, the matter of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, which might be held either in Managua or San Jose, will also be discussed. To this end, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus last Monday began a trip that will take him from Panama to Guatemala. The trip will conclude Sunday.

A few minutes before entering the meeting, President Carazo announced that he will make a special announcement, possibly connected with today's news that the commission investigating the arms traffic will release a report today. Logically, this aspect will also be discussed at the meeting, since only a few minutes after the meeting began, the participants asked for the morning newspapers to be brought in so they could analyze the reports.

As may be recalled, the arms traffic began with the Costa Rican Government's aid for the Sandinist guerrillas who overthrew the late dictator, Anastasio Somoza. According to the charges made by a number of persons and the pilots involved, part of these weapons were distributed to the guerrillas and another part remained in Costa Rica. It has also been charged that they were later sent through Nicaragua to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

President Carazo may refer to these publications and to other aspects connected with this charge, for which a moral penalty will be demanded.

CARAZO DEFENDS ARMS DECISION TO LEGISLATURE

PA150048 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[William Cespedes report from the presidential house--live or recorded]

[Text] The president of the republic has reacted to the reports which have been issued concerning the investigations on the transfer of arms. The president has just said the following:

[Begin recording] In the case of defending Costa Rica from the attacks of Somoza, I have always assumed full responsibility. At that time, in July 1980, when the commission was appointed to investigate the transfer of weapons, I said: [Words indistinct] the investigations of this period of history. I ordered it, because to maintain the security of Costa Rica is the constitutional duty of its president. When the investigations about an alleged arms trafficking began, I never imagined that there were any Costa Ricans who would dare to confuse arms trafficking with what we did to defend Costa Rica, to stop Somoza in his attacks, to defend the fatherland.

I thought that investigations would be carried out about everything that is immoral, but never about what my administration, what the president of the republic had done to defend national honor and the security of the Costa Ricans. I thought they were going to investigate an arms trafficking that was done as a business deal with any other country.

Let no one think that I am going to be ashamed of having done what I did to free Costa Rica [word indistinct] from Somoza and to free the world from the shame of that dictator. Those who think they have achieved great triumphs--because there are some persons, whom I do not wish to identify, who wanted to talk about arms trafficking at that time, and accused those who risked their lives and those who gave all of their efforts for the (?fatherland)--are mistaken. History will judge the actions of those who try to use a patriotic [word indistinct] to mar the honor of some and to go about their petty politics.

I am a person responsible for having ordered what was done at that time. I am sure that I fulfilled my duty. Costa Rica has emerged peacefully from those serious problems, and without any sorrow. The sacrifice of some--the death of some has been very sorrowful for their families--was sufficient for the people to live in peace. The country lived, and continues living, in peace.

Those, who due to their subordinate interests think they can confuse a crime of arms trafficking with an effort of national security such as what was done, are very wrong, and I repeat this. However, you can call what my administration did between March and July 1979 anything you want. Do not continue to investigate what happened at the time.

I am the one and only person responsible for this, and I will take this to my grave. I have this high honor as a man, a great honor as a president, and it is the fate which history had in store for me, of having participated in the events which led to the fall of a tyrant such as Anastasio Somoza.

This is a verbatim account of what I said in July 1980. Today, I repeat it, and I am proud of having done what I did, and I thank God for having given me so many opportunities to give evidence that as long as [words indistinct] and courage, Costa Rica will be a worthy nation. The moral thing to do is to fulfill one's duty to God and the fatherland. Thank you. [end recording]

That was President Carazo's first reaction to the reports to the effect that investigations were being conducted by the Legislative Assembly concerning the transfer of arms. This afternoon the assembly will ask for moral punishment for President Carazo, former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Soheverria Brealey, and former senior officer of public security Willie Azofeifa. This document will be sent to the Public Security Ministry. Two amendments will be proposed: one to the penal code in order to regulate the possession and export of war armaments, as well as one to the regulations on weapons in the country in order to prevent the problems which have arisen in the last months.

PANAMA MINISTRY LISTS WEAPONS SENT TO COSTA RICA

PA131648 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Jose M. Cabrera, a Panamanian deputy foreign minister, has issued a list of the type and quantity of arms that Panama lent Costa Rica to defend itself from Somoza's threats. This is the list: 23 75mm cannons; 6 120-mm mortars; 17 82-mm mortars; 8 4-barrel machineguns; 64 spare barrels for 4-barrel machineguns; 12 rocket launchers; 2 bazookas; 8 machineguns; and 622 FAL rifles with ammunition.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS--Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto has accepted the resignation of Federico Gallegos, deputy labor minister. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER NIEHAUS ARRIVES

PA140351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (AFP)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus today proposed here a meeting of foreign ministers and a meeting of heads of state to hold a "dialogue and find solutions to the many problems afflicting the region."

The diplomat, who arrived today in San Salvador, stated at Ilopango airport, 10 km east of the capital, that the proposal is being made jointly by the Governments of Costa Rica and Panama for the purpose of discussing Central American problems.

According to Niehaus, the initiative for a dialogue of the region's heads of state was put forward by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who believes it is a necessity in Central America.

Upon being asked if the Costa Rican Government is in a position to control the penetration of terrorism, the foreign minister said he is "optimistic and firmly hopes this evil will not come to our country."

Niehaus, who is traveling with his wife and a small party, was welcomed by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, Jorge Matamoros, the Costa Rican ambassador in this capital and Adelmo Risi Ferreyres, dean of the diplomatic corps and Peruvian ambassador in El Salvador.

"We are open to respect for all types of ideologies and toward all beings. This broad respect, represented by the government of the republic, I believe makes us deserving of the mutual respect of all the groups and citizens of foreign persons who live in our country," said the foreign minister. "For this reason," he reiterated, "we do not think there will be terrorism in Costa Rica, because we are a people of peace."

Niehaus was declared a guest of honor by Julio Prendes, the mayor of San Salvador, who put the rod symbolizing the city's mayorship in the visitor's hands.

In expressing thanks for the gesture, the Costa Rican diplomat said that the visit will serve to "join efforts for a better Central America."

"This is a visit that should and must be done among Central American brothers," said Niehaus, saying that the visit was being made in response to an official invitation from the Salvadoran Government.

Regarding the victory of Francois Mitterrand in the recent presidential elections in France, Niehaus declared that his government has seen with satisfaction the development of a democratic process, "because Costa Rica is a nation that is in love with elections and France has again shown the world what suffrage (?really means)."

Meanwhile, in connection with his government's recent break with Fidel Castro's Cuban regime, he said it has no relationship with the situation of the Soviet Union. Niehaus referred to a "slanderous" note from Cuba's permanent mission in the United Nations as the main cause for this break, since it was "offensive to Costa Rica and its rulers."

The foreign minister also pointed out that with this, there had been a break of "a principle of relations between states, a principle of mutual respect in interstate relations."

Concluding, he said that although the government council was considering a request for the break of relations with the Soviet Union, no decision in this regard has been made as of yet.

SPADAFORA OFFERS GUERRILLA BRIGADES TO FMLN

PA150032 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 14 May (AFP)--Hugo Spadafora, former deputy minister of health of Panama, told AFP today, on announcing the establishment of the Simon Bolivar Brigades, that thousands of Latin American guerrillas "will be ready to fight in El Salvador or in other countries of the region, wherever imperialism makes it necessary."

"Within a few days," said the Panamanian physician, 40, "we will be able to put a few dozen combat-ready fighters at the disposal of the Salvadoran revolutionary vanguard. In a few weeks, there will be a few hundred and, in a short time, he will publicly announce that we are placing thousands of Latin American volunteers at the disposal of the Salvadoran guerrillas."

Evoking the tradition of the liberating armies of Bolivar and San Martin, Spadafora announced that, effective today, he has placed himself at the service of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador.

"The FMLN is studying the offer," said Spadafora, who fought alongside the Sandinists in Nicaragua, "and acceptance depends exclusively on them, but we believe that it is the inescapable duty of Latin American youths to be ready to respond to imperialism on whatever terrain it imposes itself."

The Panamanian doctor recognized the danger that his proposal may contribute to the internationalization of the Salvadoran conflict. However, he said that this internationalization "has already occurred, with the physical presence of imperialism in the form of U.S. advisers and former Somozists guardsmen."

"The brigade," he said, "is a response to imperialist intervention in El Salvador. It is time," he emphasized, "for the imperialists to know that it is possible to put together a volunteer army of thousands of men in Latin America to respond to imperialism on any terrain."

In this manner, Spadafora announced the reemergence of a plan whose origins go back to the period of the Sandinist insurrection in Nicaragua in 1979. The Simon Bolivar International Brigades did not go into combat at that time, although a Panamanian brigade named for Victoriano Lorenzo and led by Spadafora did fight.

Spadafora stated emphatically that this proposal is being considered by the leadership of the FMLN in El Salvador which will decide whether he will go to that country. However, the decision to organize a group of thousands of volunteers has already been made. Spadafora reiterated that there are thousands willing to join the brigade and are ready to fight in any Latin American country.

"I am speaking only as a spokesman for a group of Latin American political-military leaders who are working on this," he said. "For the time being, it is not advisable for those leaders to speak out, and I am not going to give more details such as the number of people or their nationality, but I will soon announce the mechanism by which we will invovle those volunteers in the struggle."

Spadafora outlined the principles of his brigade in an article published by the Panamanian newspaper YA, in April 1980. Since then, he disclosed, "I have been involved in a search for political and logistic support."

During this year of work," he said, "we have managed to obtain that logistic support" (the origin of which he did not reveal), that could be placed at the disposal of the Salvadoran insurgents.

"When one offers volunteers, this also includes people willing to work in logistics and in procuring war materiel," said Spadafora in response to the comment that the Salvadoran guerrillas do not lack men, but weapons and ammunition.

The FMLN's position with regard to this offer remains to be seen. No answer has been given to the Panamanian leader's proposal as yet. But Spadafora said that his proposal has already been made known to the FMLN leadership.

"We are not going to wait until the Salvadoran vanguard accepts before organizing. We are going to offer something that has already been organized," he said.

"We have even received offers from U.S. citizens to join the brigade and in time I will provide documents to prove what I am saying," the Panamanian doctor said.

Finally he reiterated that all his links to the Government of Panama were broken when he left Panama to establish the Victoriano Lorenzo brigade and fight in Nicaragua.

In that country, he was reported dead on at least one occasion, when General Somoza presented some of his documents that had fallen into the hands of the National Guard.

CCE PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ELECTION PLANS

PA141303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2012 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 12 May (ACAN-EFE)--In an exclusive interview with ACAN-EFE today, Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Elections Council (CCE) said that the process of free and democratic elections in El Salvador would not be affected by a suspension of the U.S. economic and military aid.

Bustamante affirmed that tomorrow, Wednesday, the CCE will submit the law for the registration of political parties for the elections to the governing junta.

He added that the electoral process in the country has been proposed independently from the relationship between El Salvador and the United States and that the junta as well as the armed forces see the elections as a way to solve the Salvadoran conflict.

"The CCE only has to organize, supervise and watch over the electoral process and if the government has any commitments with the United States, we don't know them and aren't interested in them," he said.

Regarding the question of whether the elections would succeed if violence continues in the country, Bustamante said: "Within a climate of violence elections are difficult but possible."

"We hope that the people will trust the CCE, the proclamation of the armed forces of 15 October 1979 and the government promise to carry out the electoral process according to the schedule presented by this organization, which will call for elections in the first quarter of 1982," he noted.

Elections for members to a legislative assembly have been planned for March 1982, and the presidential elections are scheduled for 1983.

Bustamante reported that no party has yet registered to participate in the elections, but that it is surely because they are waiting for the approval of the "temporary law on the constitution and the registration of political parties."

This law, he said, will be submitted tomorrow, Wednesday, to the junta of the Government of El Salvador and will be announced to the people through the newspapers.

"This law includes the measures that the CCE will take to guarantee that the elections will be completely free and without fraud or impositions of any kind," the CCE president added.

In addition, he said, the presence of a representative from each party that participates in the elections will be a guarantee of vigilance at the polls.

Regarding the stand of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front, Bustamante said: "Instead of continuing to use violence, it should get organized as a political party and participate in the elections."

"The extreme rightwing should do the same. It should abandon its violent attitude and choose the democratic way," he added.

Regarding the participation of the ruling Christian Democratic Party (PDC) in the upcoming elections, the CCE president said: "It is currently part of the government, but the CCE does not consider nor will it ever consider the PDC the official party."

"If the PDC participates in the elections, it will do so just like any other party, under conditions of equality despite the fact that the citizens, because of past experiences, feel that the ruling party has advantages," Bustamante concluded.

Draft Law Presented

PA142223 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1834 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] During a ceremony which took place in the presidential palace, the members of the Central Elections Council presented to the revolutionary government junta the draft temporary law on the establishment and registration of political parties.

After presenting a copy of the draft law to each member of the revolutionary junta, Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Elections Council, said that, according to the studies carried out by the organization, the new legal provisions will allow all those political parties which were not covered by the electoral law--once this law is repealed by means of the corresponding decree--to request their respective registration. It will also permit the registration of new organizations that might wish to participate in the upcoming elections, as long as they respect the democratic rules of the electoral process.

Bustamante added that the draft law will be published beforehand to allow all the country's social sectors to express their opinion. Once it has been approved by the higher authorities--in this case the revolutionary government junta, since it has legislative functions--preliminary activities will be initiated to call a national constituent assembly, which will be elected the following year.

Bustamante explained that the political parties that existed under the previous law will only be required to submit a registration application to the Central Elections Council signed by their respective boards of directors.

New political parties will be required to have their charters recorded in the public registry and to have the signature of 3,000 citizens on the corresponding application. The 3,000 signatures represent a minimal percentage of the country's total population, but the law makes this concession to permit greater participation in the elections and to facilitate political pluralism, in Bustamante's words.

The members of the revolutionary government junta expressed their thanks for the copies of the draft law and urged the members of the Central Elections Council to continue working patriotically in order to help achieve peace through a process of free elections.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Guazapa Volcano Bombarded

PA142020 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0013 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Suchitoto, El Salvador, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Army troops today used more than five 150-mm cannons to fire at the Guazapa Volcano, which is regarded as a "guerrilla stronghold," official sources told this agency.

The cannons are being fired from a soccer field in Suchitoto and they are reaching the volcano, which is 15 km away.

According to military sources, members of the Salvadoran Army will climb the volcano due to the leftist guerrillas' staying power.

The largest number of confrontations between the army and the guerrillas has occurred in the past few months in Guazapa and Suchitoto. For this reason, the armed forces have added several antiguerrilla units. According to a military spokesman, the Atlacatl Battalion, one of those deployed in Suchitoto, participated in the Honduran-Salvadoran war of July 1969. The members of the Atlacatl Battalion, about 60, use U.S. M-16 rifles.

Commenting on the revolutionaries, a military officer said: "Those cowards have been harassing the areas near the town, but they do not dare come in." He added: "They only fire some shots to harass the armed forces, but they do not dare wait for the soldiers' reaction."

The streets of Suchitoto are patrolled by cantonal and army troops. An escort of the civilian defense committee, which is composed of 27 men and 3 children, today patrolled the main road leading into the town.

The civilian patrol chief said to the press: "The boys (as they call the guerrillas) are desperate. Today they were recruiting people in the cantons."

Civil Defense Members Harassed

PA141934 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0041 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources have disclosed that the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas continue harassing the Salvadoran civil defense members in different places. In the past few days, several attacks on civil defense headquarters have been reported. In the ensuing clashes, several patrolmen have been killed.

In a Villa Victoria town, 90 km north of San Salvador, a group of civilian patrolmen who were patrolling the area clashed with guerrillas from nearby camps. One woman who assisted the patrolmen was seriously wounded and four patrolmen were killed. The sources disclosed that the rebels had at least one dead and two wounded.

In the town of Guadalupe, San Vicente Department, clashes between the leftists and civil defense members have also taken place. The two groups have suffered several casualties.

In Verapaz, San Vicente, the civil defense headquarters was attacked by the guerrillas and two patrolmen were killed.

In the meantime, the army is conducting new military operations in several Suchitoto cantons. Some [civil defense members] are patrolling the cantons and roads and they assist the army in clashes with the leftists, the sources said.

GUATEMALA

GENERAL WALTERS CONCLUDES VISIT TO GUATEMALA

PA141904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2031 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Government is determined to prevent the expansion of communism in Latin America, Gen Vernon Walters affirmed today in Guatemala. Walters was sent by Ronald Reagan to consult with the Central American governments.

"There will be no other Iran. We shall not repeat past mistakes. Guatemala, El Salvador and any other Central American ally will not fall to the communists," Walters added.

The U.S. envoy today concluded a 3-day visit to Guatemala which is part of a tour he is conducting to assess the current Central American situation. Walters is also slated to visit Honduras and Panama.

During his stay in the Guatemalan capital, Walters met with President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia and Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez.

Walters, a former CIA director, said that Central America is the target of a leftist insurgency sponsored abroad. In view of this, the United States has decided to give these countries its support.

HONDURAS

SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, PRESS

PA141602 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Gen Vernon Walters, [word indistinct] adviser to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, yesterday told the press that regarding his visit with Honduran President Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, he will make statements to the press on Friday, prior to his departure.

I spoke to the president very briefly today, General Walters said, adding that today he will again meet with General Paz Garcia in order to speak more at length. He will also meet with several other national authorities as well as representatives of the political parties.

Concerning the Honduran-Nicaraguan problem, he said he will speak on that subject when he is better informed about the situation. He also promised to hold a news conference on Friday.

He also deplored the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II which took place yesterday in Rome. He said we are all very affected over this regrettable attack, and said he was pleased to hear that the pope is out of danger, the U.S. Government envoy added.

One reporter told him that the Honduran people are waiting for his comments on his visit to Honduras. He said that the Honduran people are very peace-loving people and [words indistinct] and will know how to wait for his statements.

General Walters has been here [words indistinct] and will then go to Panama, said a spokesman for the U.S. Information Service. The special ambassador has served as military attache in Brazil and was Richard Nixon's (?ambassador) to Peru. He was also deputy director of the CIA.

HONDURAN ARMY ALLEGEDLY PREPARING SOMOZIST ATTACK

PA131300 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] In Tegucigalpa, the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras [FMLH] has charged that the Honduran Armed Forces are recruiting and training former Somozist guardsmen to attack Nicaragua in the near future. A report issued by the national directorate of the FMLH, which was picked up by the AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA, indicates that on 28 April, Col Daniel Bali Castillo went to the Concepcion de Maria command in the town of Palo Verde located in Choluteca Department in southeast Honduras.

According to the FMLH, the purpose of the officer's visit to the area was to recruit the former Somozist guardsmen who are in the Honduran-Nicaraguan border regions in order to give them military training for 15 days and supply them with military equipment in the 11th Infantry Battalion of the Honduran Army located in Choluteca Department.

The FMLH, a guerrilla organization that emerged in September 1979, said it obtained this information from reliable sources in the Honduran Army. It added that the objective of these measures is to attack Nicaragua in the near future.

Training Camps Identified

PA140434 Managua International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] ANN has reported that the Honduran University Federation has denounced the existence of five clandestine camps in Honduras where more than 3,000 former Somozist guardsmen received military training.

The university federation has demanded that the government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia immediately investigate those counterrevolutionary activities that have caused constant border problems between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The camps are located on four farms in Paraiso Department in southeastern Honduras. They were identified as La Estrella, El Pedregal, Los Laureles and Las Mercedes.

A university leader who made the charge on behalf of the federation said that some cattlemen of Cuban origin and leaders of the National Party own those farms. He specifically identified Cuban Miguel Angel Perez as the owner of El Pedregal Farm.

The Honduran University Federation said that the former Somozist guardsmen operate on the border with Nicaragua in and area of some 2,000 square km between the Guano River and the village of Arenas Blancas.

TIEMPO ANALYZES FACTORS BEHIND BORDER DISPUTE

PA131942 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] There is a dangerous gunpowder trail on the common Honduran-Nicaraguan border, and any minute now the Somozist bands may light the fuse that will create a conflict between the two sides, thus shifting world attention from the Middle East to Central America. Thus begins an article published in the Honduran newspaper TIEMPO, reprinted by Managua's EL NUEVO DIARIO. We have excerpted the most important paragraphs of this article for our listeners:

The opinions aired on this subject by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, the upcoming arrival in Tegucigalpa of former CIA Chief Vernon Walters and the reports published in influential newspapers such as the Washington POST and LE MONDE, show that the border incidents have gone beyond the area's narrow geopolitical framework.

Nonetheless, and despite the gravity of the situation, most public opinion does not seem to have realized that Nicaragua and Honduras are not alone, that there are nations supporting both regimes and that President Reagan has decided to test the forces in the isthmus with his ideological opponents. No wonder Honduran sociologist Guillermo Molina Chocano has said that for Central America's conservative sectors, Reagan's victory has meant the possibility of recovering a former ally that can support them in their vain efforts to preserve the crumbling old order "intact."

Undoubtedly, there are influential sectors within the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras that regard the Sandinist revolution as a thorn in their heels that does not let them rest. Not getting used to the idea of peaceful coexistence with different systems, they are trying to launch a modern version of the holy crusade. Two circumstances facilitate the possibility of realizing their plans: the current arms race and the presence of hundreds of Somozists who are roaming the border like a pariah army.

Col Victorio Sanchez, chief of the 6th Infantry Battalion, has confirmed to this paper that Honduras is engulfed in the regional arms race and that we will be stronger, depending on the nation's economic possibilities. U.S. military aid is definitely increasing gradually, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Figures indicate that in 1980, credits in this area amounted to $3.3 million. For 1981, they have been estimated at $5 million, with twice as much for 1982.

Hundreds of former Somozist guardsmen can be found crouching along the border, apparently integrated to the national life. They are the remnants of the basic training school directed by Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, also known as El Chiguin, and they are practicing the only thing they know how to do: the job of making war. These individuals have 1,000 reasons to try to promote a large-scale war against the Nicaraguan people--their dreams about reigning once again in Ruben Dario's land have not evaporated and their tactic is simple: provoking both Sandinists and Hondurans so they will confront each other.

Both the reconstruction junta and General Paz Garcia's political-military government still have time to avert a violent solution to the present contradictions. It is paradoxical that, having ended an 11-year dispute with El Salvador, there should now be a desire to open another such dispute. Central America can progress only in peace. Nobody wants to be fodder in a war between brothers.

CUBANS, ANGOLANS REPORTED AMONG FLEEING MISKITOS

PA131547 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The political governor of Gracias a Dios yesterday charged that there are Cubans and Angolans in the border area. We repeat: The political governor of Gracias a Dios yesterday told this radio station that Cubans and Angolans have arrived in Nicaragua and are near Gracias a Dios, they are being confused with the Miskitos.

Mr (Christian Wolf), political governor of Gracias a Dios Department, has presented very serious charges before the press department of La Voz de Honduras. The political governor said that Nicaraguan Miskitos, who have been branded like animals according to their own words, are arriving in the area of Mosquitia, on the Honduran side. He also said that there are Angolans and Cubans in the area and that they are ready to invade Honduran territory. I urge the Honduran people to support the Honduran Armed Forces, he said. The following are the words of (Christian Wolf), political governor of Gracias a Dios.

[Begin recording] Honduran people, dear fellow countrymen: My name is (Christian Wolf), political governor of Gracias a Dios Department. I bring you greetings from those communities and wish to tell you the following:

Never could a human being believe what my eyes saw. I am a Miskito and I was shocked to see that Nicaraguan Miskitos were fleeing from the barbarism and persecution of the new godchildren of the monster of the Caribbean, Fidel Castro Ruz. It seems unbelievable that in this day and age we see such things that remind us of the horrors of the times of Nero and the Roman circus. We Miskitos love to work; we cherish peace and mutual understanding. I am so shocked to see how my Miskito brethren of Nicaragua were branded, as if they were animals, in order to tell them apart from the others and then persecute them when they cross our borders and [words indistinct].

As a Honduran Miskito, I invite the journalists of Honduras to visit the area we have recovered and Puerto Lempira so they can see for themselves how many Nicaraguan Miskitos have been branded like beasts and how others who were unable to cross the border were killed by the communists who are usurping power in Nicaragua. There are Cuban and Angolan blacks in there who are ready to invade our territory.

Honduran people, be alert, guard our territory, be ready to cooperate with the armed forces when they call on you. What is happening in Nicaragua has no parallel. (?It is nothing but) a satellite country of Russia. They want to turn Honduras communist by availing themselves of the useful fools of our country who should instead leave for their Red paradise.

Let us hope that good Hondurans will not listen to the false [words indistinct] of international communism.

The watchword is: either we continue being free democratic men supporting the armed forces or we (?listen to) the men who preach lies and farces and then become slaves of the Moscow boot, as the Nicaraguans already are. Thank you and good afternoon. [end recording]

Listeners, you have just heard the statement by (Christian Wolf), political governor of Gracias a Dios who has come to the press department of La Voz de Honduras to present these formal charges: Miskitos, branded like animals, are fleeing Nicaragua, seeking refuge in Honduras. Cuban and Angolan blacks are planning to invade our territory. We Hondurans should be ready to support our armed forces. The press is invited to visit Gracias a Dios Department and see for themselves if these charges are true.

More Miskito Refugees Expected

PA141736 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Some 20,000 Nicaraguan Miskitos are getting ready to seek refuge in Honduras, (Christian Wolf Ronald), political governor of Gracias a Dios Department, has disclosed. We repeat: A new avalanche of Miskitos is coming in from Nicaragua. Almost 20,000 Nicaraguan Miskitos are fleeing their territory in Nicaragua's Mosquitia to seek refuge in Honduran territory, the governor disclosed today.

The governor also announced that the Honduras representative of the High UN Commissioner for Refugees will visit the Mosquitia area on Monday to learn firsthand about the situation of the Nicaraguan Miskitos who have sought refuge in Honduras. Newsman Danilo Antunez' report follows:

[Begin (Wolf) recording] The situation is quite sad because there is always the food problem due to the number of persons involved. The central government has been helping through the international and national organizations. I believe that the UN representative will come Monday to see the problem firsthand and try to provide solutions.

[Question] Mr Governor, how many Nicaraguan Miskito refugees are currently in Gracias a Dios Department?
[Answer] They total 2,017 and more are expected to arrive in the next few days.

[Question] How many Nicaraguan Miskitos might arrive in Honduras in the next few days in search of refuge?
[Answer] The leader of this group of Miskito refugees has personnaly told me that more than 20,000 are coming in.

[Question] Where are the 2,000 Nicaraguan Miskito refugees who are currently in Gracias a Dios being lodged?
[Answer] We have been lodging them in a building that is under construction, which will house the local theater. They are also staying in private homes, in the churches, both the Catholic and the [word indistinct], and in the National Party's house.

[Question] How have the Mosquitia residents reacted to this immigration of Nicaraguan Miskitos?
[Answer] The Miskito people's reaction to the immigration of Nicaraguan Miskitos is quite surprising, we could say. They are interested in helping as much as possible.

[Question] Mr Governor, according to the popular organizations that support the Nicaraguan Government, the Nicaraguan Miskito refugees currently staying in Garcias a Dios Department are former Somozist guardsmen.
[Answer] That is completely false. These Miskitos never belonged to the now-defunct National Guard. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

HIGH-LEVEL GUASAULE MEETING WITH HONDURAS PRAISED

PA142034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Station commentary: "A Positive and Fruitful Meeting in Guasaule"]

[Text] The meeting between Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia, yesterday at the Guasaule border post has the historic significance of being the most positive step taken so far to safeguard peace and stability between two sister nations in the area.

This has been a high-level dialogue that allowed two countries that share a common origin and future--as the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting states--to set the basis for a firm understanding that will smooth out the sour situations that have arisen in what have been traditionally friendly relations between our nations.

The results of this dialogue--which confirms the value of talks to solve differences and problems between states--have been an important contribution to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and peaceful coexistence that the people of Honduras and Nicaragua want. They also contribute to a climate of mutual understanding that will favor peaceful and creative work in our countries, the only true source of peace, prosperity, dignity and independence.

The good will of the two sides, a decisive factor for understanding, became evident in the atmosphere of great cordiality which, according to the joint communique, prevailed during the talks. Good will is a demonstration of abidance by the principles of self-determination and nonintervention that guide the policy of two governments which have peaceful aims.

This good will, full of the Morazanist spirit characteristic of the two countries, represents a guarantee that the commitments made at this initial meeting will be fulfilled. This meeting has been very positive, very fruitful, and we are glad about it. As Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaragua Government junta, said on returning from Guasaule.

The patriotic and revolutionary spirit of the Nicaraguan people, which gives us the necessary strength to defend the fatherland's sovereignty, independence and our revolutionary achievements, also teaches us to appreciate the value of peace, which together with creative work, contributes to our objective of progress and well-being.

This is why we Nicaraguans--who want to work and to sing in peace--highly value the fruitful results of the Guasaule dialogue. We believe that as agreements are reached on how to solve border conflicts provoked by factors outside the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, the meeting held yesterday between Commander Ortega and Honduran President Paz Garcia will gain the historic importance it deserves. The fraternal feelings of the people of Honduras and Nicaragua so demand it.

STATE COUNCIL SENDS MESSAGE TO HONDURAN ASSEMBLY

PA140431 Managua International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] today presented to the State Council a document denouncing the attacks that Nicaragua has suffered from Somozists who operate in Honduran territory. The document will be sent to the Honduran National Congress [as heard] so that it will implement the necessary means for preventing the problems that have been emerging.

The FPR motion was approved by the plenary session of the State Council. The State Council also approved motions of several delegates who requested that the document not only be sent to the Honduran congress but to all international forums, the IPU and mass and union organizations similar to the ones that exist in Nicaragua.

Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua and vice president of the State Council, read the document:

[Begin recording] The State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua to the National Congress of the Republic of Honduras:

On occasion of the beginning of the regular work of the second colegislative period of the Nicaraguan State Council, we address the Honduran National Congress, its officers and members to convey a message of friendship and goodwill.

Faithfully interpreting the feelings and desires of the Nicaraguan people and based on the principles that guide the foreign policy of the National Reconstruction Government, we express to you the State Council's willingness to contribute by all possible means to the strengthening of the ties of friendship, good neighbors and peace with the Honduran Government, legislative branch and people.

We feel that in line with the deep and legitimate common interests of Honduras and Nicaragua, we must guarantee the conditions that will keep peace and stability in our subregion from being disrupted by factors and influences that are alien to the will and real aspirations of our respective peoples.

We urge the Honduran National Congress to use its influential good offices so that all those problems that become sources of tension for our two countries and the entire Central American area will be solved on the basis of the principles of international law and in the interest of relations of good neighbors, peace and mutually advantageous cooperation between our peoples and governments.

We are particularly concerned over the fact that the main cause of the tension and the threat to peace is the lack of a permanent and effective control over the counterrevolutionary bands of former Somozist guardsmen which enter Nicaraguan territory to commit crimes and all types of terrorist actions that they plan in their camps located in Honduran territory on the border with Nicaragua.

The prevention of those infamous actions and the dismantling of the counterrevolutionary camps would be the first and most substantial step in the path toward the strengthening of peace and stability between our two countries and all the Central American and Caribbean area.

That is why, based on the belief that the Honduran people and their legitimate representatives in the National Congress desire the maintenance of peace the same as the Nicaraguan people, confident in the political maturity and the sense of responsibility of our respective peoples and governments, sure that peace and stability are the essential guarantee for the development of the creative tasks of our peoples who have the same goals of progress, development and prosperity, supported by the traditions of friendship, cooperation and peaceful relations between our brother peoples, firmly devoted to the principles of peace, self-determination and noninterference in the affairs of other states and convinced that the Honduran people and legislative branch share this desire for peace, we call on the Honduran National Congress to join efforts with the Nicaraguan State Council so that any dispute between our countries will be solved at the negotiations table, so that [words indistinct] of our relations all those obstacles and factors of perturbation and discord, so that we will guarantee the healthy climate of peace and mutual understanding that is unquestionably necessary to maintain regional stability and so that we will guarantee peaceful and creative work which is the only source of prosperity, development, unity and independence.

Managua, free Nicaragua, 13 May 1981, year of defense and production.
State Council of Nicaragua. [end recording]

OFFICIALS ON IMPLICATIONS OF BORDER CONFLICT

'Real Possibility' of War

PA141902 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Managua, 13 May (ACAN-EFE)--Rafael Solis, representative of the Sandinist Armed Forces in the State Council, said today that the Somozist intention to provoke an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras "is clear."

Solis, a former Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, said during a session of the State Council, an organization that legislates jointly with the government junta, that in view of this "clear intention" of the Somozists, "it is necessary to condemn" this position of the "counterrevolutionaries."

He added that, as a result of violations of international law and the principles of friendship on the northern border, "there is serious concern about the real possibility of an armed confrontation between Nicaragua and Honduras."

Solis, who is also a political officer in the Sandinist People's Army, said that "the damage that would be done by a Honduran-Nicaraguan war would be irreparable."

He said the army, the police force, state security and the Sandinist People's Militias "are capable of defending national sovereignty, but this is not the best way to solve the conflict."

Solis delivered an address to the State Council on the tension in the northern border almost at the same time that a talk was underway at El Guasaule border post between Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras.

Threat to Region

PA150220 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 May 81 p 16

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and head of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry [MIDINRA], has warned that if a war occurs between Nicargua and Honduras because of constant hostilities from that territory, there will be a total war in Central America.

In speaking at the graduation of the MIDINRA Sandinist People's Militias [MPS], the Sandinist leader denounced once more the warmongering policy of the most reactionary and fascist sectors of the United States which, in collusion with certain Honduran military officers and Somozist gangs, are trying to return Nicaragua to being an exploited nation.

Wheelock urged the Honduran people to not let themselves be deceived by the aggressive policy of Honduran military sectors. "Nicaragua will not have anything else but fraternal solidarity and brotherhood for the Honduran people," Commander Wheelock stressed.

Wheelock reiterated that Nicaragua will never strike first because it wants peace and coexistence with other nations.

In stressing the peaceful spirit of the Nicaraguans, Commander Wheelock said that "we are not seeking a war but are willing to fight the bloodiest and hardest war to defend the revolution."

Some 207 MIDINRA workers received their identification cards officially accrediting them as members of the armed branch of the revolution in a special event attended by Eden Pastora, brigade commander and chief of the MPS.

During the event, Commander Pastora stressed that the hour when the people will demonstrate the capacity of the MPS is getting closer because war drums are already being heard in the north.

MISKITO LEADER FAGOTH ESCAPES TO HONDURAS

PA141533 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0445 GMT 14 May 81

[Communique issued by the Interior Ministry, third region, in Managua on 13 May 1981]

[Text] The Interior Ministry reports that Steadman Fagoth, who had been granted a provisional release, fled to Honduras on Monday in the early morning hours, violating the pledges which he and other Miskito leaders had made to the revolutionary government.

Fagoth's flight, at a time when a joint commission is negotiating for the return of the Miskitos who have gone to Honduras and when the study fof the recognition of lands has been reactivated, constitutes a betrayal of Miskito interests. This individual's betrayal benefits only imperialism, the CIA and the Somozist counterrevolution. This act does not affect the position, based on principle, that we will maintain with regard to the honest Miskito leaders who, along with the government, will work for the well-being of the people and the fatherland.

We will continue to strive to satisfy the just aspirations of the Miskitos despite the opportunism and the insincerity of some of their leaders.

HAVANA REPORTS ON COSTA RICAN REACTION TO BREAK

FL141139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Government ordered the Costa Rican Government to break relations with Cuba in exchange for a financial favor at a time when that country's economic is bankrupt, political sources asserted in San Jose. What has happened, Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party, explained, simply is humiliating for our people, because we are being treated as if we were a colony.

Alberto Salon, secretary general of the Socialist Party, declared that Carazo's government has lent itself subserviently to U.S. maneuvers aimed at isolating the Cuban revolution. For his part, former foreign minister, Gonzalo Facio, stated that the excuses invoked by Carazo to break relations are a mere fig leaf behind which other reasons hide.

GOVERNMENT SPEAKS AGAINST CAPITALISTS, U.S. AT UN

Scores U.S. Intervention

FL112336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Cuba has proposed that the U.S. Government's interventionist policy of threats and blackmail in the world be discussed at the next UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament.

In a note sent to the preparatory committee for the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, the Cuban mission to the United Nations asserts that the arms build-up policy of the U.S. Government should be one of the important points to be examined at the forum which will take place in 1982. The United States, adds the note, is trying to create an atmosphere of distrust to justify its intentions to strengthen its military offensive might and, at the same time, it deploys military forces throughout the world.

The U.S. Government is trying to lead its NATO allies and the rest of its satellites in the world to an unlimited arms build-up process, the Cuban note emphasizes.

It adds that the U.S. Government's interventionist policy of threats and blackmail in the Caribbean region, Central America, Indian Ocean, Middle East and other sensitive areas of the world is part of the same strategy.

Denounces Information Campaign

FL121227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Cuba has denounced the campaign unleashed by capitalist countries aimed at discrediting the new international information order and the program for development of communications, it has announced at the United Nations. Before the UN Committee for the Promotion of a New Information and Communications Order, Cuban representative Enrique Gonzalez Manet pointed out the serious threats being faced by the application of the decisions adopted by the 21st UNESCO General Conference held in Belgrade last October.

ANGOLA'S DO NASCIMENTO COMMENTS ON TALKS

FL121123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1153 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Angolan Planning and Foreign Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento has stated that the results of the fourth Cuba-Angola intergovernmental meeting were postive.

CURACAO

CUTBACK IN SOVIET SHIP VISITS TO ISLAND DECREED

LD121547 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 May 81 p 1

[Own correspondent report]

[Text] The Hague, 7 May --For security reasons, the Antilles Government has pressed the Netherlands Government--this looks after the Netherlands Antilles' foreign relations--to limit the access of Russian research ships to the harbor at Willemstad.

Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw has let the Soviet Union know that because of "insufficient harbor capacity," only one oceanographic vessel per month in the future will be allowed to dock at Curacao. However, in limiting permission, The Hague has acted exclusively on security considerations in its correspondence with Willemstad. "We certainly didn't raise the idea of insufficient capacity," a spokesman for the minister plenipotentiary said this morning.

The Antilles Security Service has advised the Antilles Government to restrict the increasingly frequent visits by Russian vessels. Antilles sources have said that there has been no pressure from U.S. or Venezuelan security bodies. The Antilles Government has the impression that The Hague Foreign Ministry didn't want to offend the Russians and for this reason gave harbor facilities as the reason for limited access.

DOMINICA

PREMIER CHARLES REVEALS ASSASSINATION THREAT

FL121504 Bridgetown CANA in English 1452 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 12 May (CANA)--Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told Parliament yesterday that a member of the now disbanded defense force had last year threatened to assassinate her. Speaking in Parliament on a measure to extend by 1 month the current state of emergency here, Miss Charles said the incident occurred on July 23, 2 days after her Dominica Freedom Party came to power in a landslide victory at the polls.

She said that during the wearing in ceremony members of the defense force had been told that if any one showed his face at the president's house where the ceremony was being held he would be punished. She said no member of the force had turned up to witness the swearing ceremony, but "there was one man who said he would have gotten rid of me at that time if he had ammunition in his gun." She did not identify the man, nor did she say who gave the soldiers the command not be on the compound when the ceremony was taking place.

Five members of the disbanded defense force including the commanding officer, Major Frederick Newtown, his second in command Captain Malcolm Reid are now in detention here under the state of emergency for allegedly planning to overthrow the government by force of arms. Also detained is ex Prime Minister Patrick John, himself an honorary colonel in the force.

OPPOSITION DEMLAB DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLOT

FL132150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 13 May (CANA)--The opposition Democratic Labor Party of Dominica (DEMLAB) today took issue with a government senator's assertion that DEMLAB was not innocent of a recent alleged plot to topple the administration here. DEMLAB leader and former Prime Minister Liver Seraphin described the senator's statement in Parliament as "grossly misleading" and "calculated to mislead."

Late last month agents of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) intercepted 10 men said to be on their way to invade the country, armed with automatic weapons, explosives and vehicles. A DEMLAB statement said that while the party holds that the people have the right to revolt against a repressive government, "we have always made one position clear to other opposition parties, that our own people must decide on re-directing our political leadership."

GRENADA

CUBAN EXPERTS SURVEY ISLAND'S FORESTRY RESOURCES

FL121437 Bridgetown CANA in English 1427 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 12 May (CANA)--Two Cuban experts have just completed a 3-month survey of Grenada's forestry resources, the Government Information Service (GIS) has said. GIS also reported that the government has established a forestry corporation to help expand the forestry industry. According to GIS the country's timber production is expected to be increased following the arrival here from the Soviet Union of equipment to be used in the industry. The government set up a sawmill last year to boost the island's timber production.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERS RESHUFFLES CABINET

FL110947 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 10 May (CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago's new Prime Minister George Chambers has announced his first cabinet reshuffle. The announcement came as he delivered his first address at a special convention of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), at which he was overwhelmingly elected the political leader of the party, following the March 29 death of Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams, who headed the PNM from its inception more than a quarter century ago.

The Ministry of Public Utilities, disbanded following the 1976 general election, has been reestablished and will be under the charge of Mervyn de Souza. He will also assist the prime minister and the minister of finance in the newly-designated Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Former minister of public information, Patrick Manning, has been made Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs--renamed from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

A Ministry of National Transportation has been established under Lady Minister Senator Marilyn Gordon. Housing Minister Norma Lewis-Phillips takes over the Ministry of Local Government, taken from former deputy leader of the PNM Kamaluddin Mohammed, who retains the health portfolio.

The cabinet changes, the prime minister stated, will give him more time to devote himself to the "essential responsibilities of leadership and coordination of the developmental efforts." The prime minister, in his first official speech to his party, also hinted at the reorganization of the public service.

Following are the new portfolios and their ministers:

Prime minister and minister of finance and planning: George Chambers.
Minister of public utilities, and minister in the Ministry of Finance: Mervyn de Souza.
Minister of housing: Senator Carlton Alert.
Minister of works, maintenance and drainage (replacing Ministry of Transport and Communication): Hugh Francis.
Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production (replacing Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, of which Mr Chambers was formerly minister): Overand Padmore.

Ministry of Energy and State Enterprises (formerly Ministry of Energy and Energy-Based Resources): Errol Mahabir.
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Patrick Manning.
Ministry of National Transportation: Marilyn Gordon.
Ministry of Health and Environment (formerly Ministry of Health): Kamaluddin Mohammed.
Ministry of Local Government: Norma Lewis-Phillips.
Ministry of National Security External Affairs and Caribbean Community Affairs: Senator John Donaldson.